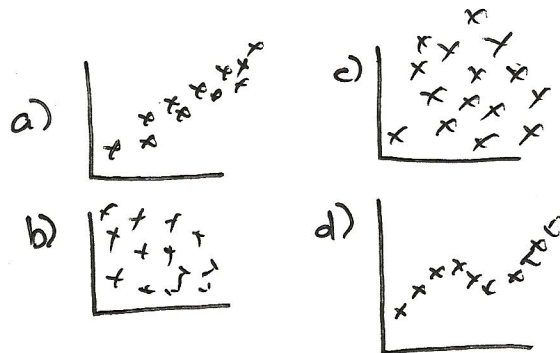


1. When we describe a scatterplot, we look at

- Shape
- Center
- Spread
- Unusual Things

2. Sketch a scatterplot with the following properties

- Strong, positive, and linear relationship
- Weak, negative and linear relationship
- No association or relationship
- Non-linear relationship



3. We can only make a scatterplot of quantitative data.

4. The Explanatory or Predictor variable is placed on the X - axis.

5. Response variable is placed on the Y - axis.

6. What is the difference between "univariate data" and "bivariate data"? What kind of data do we display with a scatterplot?

7. Complete pg. 160-167, #5, 7, 10.

Univariate - means one-variable data. You are looking only at one variable at a time. Displayed in graphs like histograms, boxplots, stem-and-leaf plots & dotplots

Bivariate - means two-variables. You are looking at the relationship between two variables. Displayed in scatterplot.

Scatterplots display BIVARIATE data